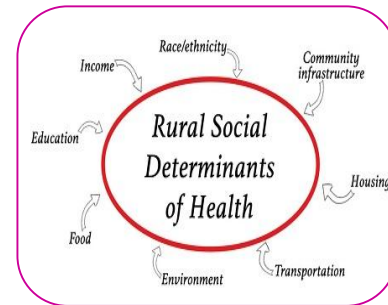




**AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF HOUSING ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH STATUS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN SIVAGANGA DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Foundation:** The natural is which individuals live significantly impacts this wellbeing. A debased situation implies a lower personal satisfaction, loss of efficiency and higher social insurance costs. The world wellbeing association has as of late discharged profiles of natural weight of infection for 192 nations and these nation issues give on gauge of the wellbeing sway from three noteworthy hazard factors are hazardous water sanitation cleanliness, Indoor air contamination from cooking fuel use and outside air contamination. India is thoroughly home to a standout amongst the most corrupted ecological on the planet and is paying a substantial wellbeing and financial cost for it. In this setting this the present paper looks at the effect of lodging condition on the wellbeing status of the country family units in Sivaganga District is embraced.

**Techniques:** The required information for this examination were chosen from 120 provincial family units in Thiruppuvanam Block to get an example of 40 families from every one of these three chose towns giving a territory test of Thiruppuvanam Block in Sivaganga District. Discoveries: Sixty-three percent of the respondents by and large expressed that the family squander was arranged in roadside in light of the fact that the waste was not gathered legitimately from the enterprise individuals. Three-fourths of the respondents saw that the waste water gets arranged through road as a rule. Sixty-eight percent of the respondents expressed that there was mosquito inconvenience in the area, which was illuminated more by the respondents from Good Housing Environment (89 %) trailed by Fair Housing Environment (69 %) and Poor Housing Environment (48 %). It demonstrates that the seepage office in the territory was not adequate in the investigation zone. Connection result affirms that, lodging condition has positive impact on the wellbeing status of youngsters, grown-up and matured people. **Recommendations:** It ends up important to center the underprivileged zones, for example, country and ghettos, and underprivileged fragments of the populace, for example, youngsters and matured. In this way, the families falling under this class ought to be conveyed to the notice of the concerned experts of different financial and wellbeing improvement programs.

**KEYWORDS:** Environment, Drainage, Garbage, Health Status, Karaikudi, Sivaganga.

**INTRODUCTION :**

The natural is which individuals live enormously impacts this wellbeing. A corrupted domain implies a lower personal satisfaction loss of efficiency and higher human services costs. Natural quality is a critical immediate and circuitous determinant of human wellbeing weakening ecological conditions are a noteworthy contributory factor to weakness and personal satisfaction and obstructs maintainable advancement poor ecological quality is legitimately in charge of around 25 percent of all preventable sick wellbeing on the planet today with looseness of the bowels illnesses and respiratory contaminations.

The world wellbeing association has as of late discharged profiles of natural weight of illness for 192 nations and these nation issues give on gauge of the wellbeing sway from three noteworthy hazard factors risky water sanitation cleanliness: Indoor air contamination from cooking fuel (or) strong fuel use and open air contamination. India is thoroughly home to a standout amongst the most debased ecological on the planet and is paying a substantial wellbeing and monetary cost for it. As indicated by late gauges, unexpected passing and sickness because of major ecological wellbeing dangers represents almost 20 percent of the absolute weight of malady in India 18 percent of the all out weight of illness in India, for example, loose bowels ailments; hepatitis, tropical bunch ailments and respiratory diseases in tanks and kids younger than five. A vast piece of this weight was the aftereffect of the demise of babies and kids refugence 1 and 4 years old (Simon et al., 2007).

Ecological wellbeing dangers full into two expansive of classifications: Traditional perils identified with neediness and absences of advancement, for example, absence of safe waste deficient sanitation and waste transfer indoor air contamination and vector conceived sickness (for instance) jungle fever. Current perils brought about by improvement that needs natural shields, for example, urban air contamination and presentation to agro – mechanical synthetic substances and waste. A great part of the ailment load in rustic India is because of respiratory issue, in particular, asthma, bronchitis, tuberculosis and pneumonia. In low asset settings these maladies might be credited to presentation to indoor air contamination, strong cooking energizes, poor lodging conditions, biomass cooking fuel, low instruction, poor sanitation, mal nourishment, sporadic medicinal treatment and the relative mind-boggling expense of medications. In country Tamilnadu, there is solid relationship between's the financial status of the family unit and access to water supply and sanitation (Chakravathy; 2003). Hence among provincial family units, the poor experience the ill effects of the wellbeing impacts of a terrible family condition.

So this number of variables in the family unit condition may impact wellbeing adversely, however absence of access to channeled water and absence of sterile offices are regularly viewed as key markers of in solid lodging, prompting high sicknesses loads in rustic territories. Factors, for example, abnormal state of commotion, poor indoor and open air quality, lacking decline stockpiling and gathering offices, poor sustenance stockpiling and arrangement offices, temperature boundaries and high stickiness, stuffing, poor lighting deficient or wrong development material, building deformities and irritations may likewise impact wellbeing fundamentally. In this setting this investigation endeavors to concentrate on "An Economic examination of Housing Environment and Health Status of Rural Households in Sivaganga District of Tamilnadu" is embraced.

### Techniques of Classifying the Household Environment and Health Status

**Household environment** is a noteworthy danger to human wellbeing. Poor family units are described by poor sanitation, poor water supply, deficient trash transfer, and sound indoor air contamination and congestion. Lodging condition has been determined from the score esteems relegated for living offices, water offices, sanitation offices, waste offices and natural assurance measures. The genuine in general score esteems are grouped into three classes, for example, poor lodging condition (not exactly mean-SD), reasonable lodging condition (mean±SD) as breaking points, and great lodging condition (more than mean+SD esteem).

**Health status** is estimated as far as rate of horribleness or sickness or infection. Wellbeing status might be unequivocally connected with age, sexual orientation and financial conditions (Murray et al., 2000). Wellbeing status is gotten from the score esteems allocated for youngsters, grown-up and matured people's air borne illnesses, water borne ailments and non-transmittable ailments. Computing wellbeing status, the examination ordered the family unit individuals into no ailment as 'great', any one sickness as 'reasonable' and more than one ailment as 'poor'.

## METHOD OF STUDY

The investigation depended on the essential information gathered from an arbitrary example of 120 family units from Thiruppuvanam Block, Sivaganga area. For the present small scale level examination, the one of a kind element of three-level region inspecting configuration were executed to get an irregular example of 120 family units from Thiruppuvanam square, Sivaganga District. The primary phase of testing associated with the choice of one square in Sivaganga District. As per evaluation 2011, out 12 hinders in Sivaganga area, Thiruppuvanam square has been chosen based on high thickness of populace. In second stage, on rustic territory of thiruppuvanam square, three towns were chosen out of 45 towns, based on most astounding number of family units and populace. The chose towns are Keeladi (5,140), Kondagai (3,921) and Kalugerkadai (3,897). In the third stage, from every one of these chose three towns, a lopsided stratified arbitrary example of 40 families were chosen in order to get 120 families in Thiruppuvanam obstruct in Sivaganga District.

## OBJECTIVES:

The lodging condition and wellbeing status among country individuals is investigated in the present paper by tending to the accompanying three goals: right off the bat to depict the financial states of the example families; also to distinguish the segments of family situations of the example families; thirdly to examination the determinants of wellbeing status of the example families and in conclusion to propose reasonable strategy measures to improve the family condition and wellbeing status of provincial family units.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Housing Environment Details of Sample Households

This area manages the financial and statistic qualities and the family condition of the respondents. Lodging Environment has been determined from the score esteems allocated for living offices (9-18), water offices (4-11), sanitation offices (7-16), seepage offices (1-6) and natural security measures (1-7). The real by and large score esteems for lodging condition run from 29 to 52, and this score esteems are arranged into three classes, for example, poor lodging condition (PHE) for the score estimations of 29-34, with the score 34 is equivalent to one (not exactly mean-SD), reasonable lodging condition (FHE) for score estimations of 35-43 with (mean  $\pm$  SD) as cutoff points, and great lodging condition (GHE) for score estimations of 44-52 with score 44 is equivalent to one (more than mean + SD esteem).

### HEALTH STATUS DETAILS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

In this area manages the medical issues of the example families depicted under lodging condition classification. Wellbeing status has been determined from the score esteem appointed for air borne infections, water borne sicknesses and non-transmittable ailments and the analyst give the score esteems from the family unit individuals into no ailment as 'great', any one ailment as 'reasonable' and more than one disease as 'poor' to compute the wellbeing status. Wellbeing is a critical part of human improvement. The wellbeing status relies on the number and kind of medical issues combined with different components which influence the family unit populace. Wellbeing is an imperative segment of human advancement. The wellbeing status relies on the number and sort of medical issues combined with different components which influence the family populace. Table-4 delineates the quantity of medical issues of kids, grown-up and the matured. The outcomes from the table uncover that the family which had no medical issues were more among every one of the classifications of family unit populace particularly it was discovered more in GHE. It demonstrates that progressively number of medical issues are influenced more from PHE because of their less monetary moderateness to wellbeing.

The respondents' family unit individuals were influenced by the air-borne illnesses, for example, measles, asthma, tuberculosis visual impairment, power, and wheezing. It was discovered that dominant

part of them were influenced by tuberculosis (21) trailed by asthma (20), visual impairment (14), wheezing (12) and measles (9). It is exceptional that more family unit individuals from PHE were influenced via air-borne infections when contrasted with FHE and nobody family unit part was influenced from GHE. The quantity of respondents' family individuals influenced by water-borne sicknesses, for example, chilly/fever, loose bowels, typhoid, jungle fever and jaundice. It was discovered that larger part of the family unit individuals were influenced by cool/fever (34) trailed by typhoid/jungle fever (20), jaundice (13) and looseness of the bowels (12). The vast majority of them from PHE (44) were influenced by the water-borne sicknesses when contrasted with the respondents' family individuals from FHE (32) and GHE (3). The quantity of respondents' family individuals influenced by non-transmittable infections, for example, diabetes and circulatory strain. It is amazing that lion's share of the GHE family unit individuals were influenced by diabetes (10) pulse (7) when contrasted with family unit individuals from FHE and PHE.

### Correlation Analysis for Verifying First Hypothesis

#### Objective

Housing environment has favorable influence on the health status of rural population.

#### Framework of Analysis

The most widely recognized proportion of relationship is the Karl Pearson item minute coefficient of connection ( $r$ ). This measure communicates both the quality and bearing of direct relationship. This is estimated by the equation:

where,  $r$  = Pearson connection coefficient

$N$  = Total number of sets of  $X$  and  $Y$

$X$  = Score on the  $X$  variable

$Y$  = Score on the  $Y$  variable

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

All in all in country setting of Thiruppuvanam hinder in Sivaganga District, Majority of them were from Hindu religion when contrasted with Christian, which shows most of the Hindus in Indian populace. To the extent the conjugal status of the respondents is concerned, most of the respondents were hitched. In excess of four fifth of the respondents were from family units when contrasted with joint families. Instructively, not exactly 50% of the respondents were ignorant trailed by literates and the normal number of long stretches of tutoring was 5.1 years when all is said in done. Among the lodging condition classification, GHE family respondents were getting more pay than other lodging condition classification. More than 66% of respondents had kuccha houses when all is said in done. Be that as it may, it was more among respondents from PHE as for the most part anticipated. The greater part of the respondents' families from GHE separate indoor kitchen outside the house, and gas as fuel. The vast majority of the family units utilized untreated water which requires true consideration of the water office and sterile officers of the area. The vast majority of the respondents when all is said in done expressed that the family unit squander was arranged in roadside, and the extent of such respondents from PHE was higher.

The vast majority of the grown-ups are influenced by medical issues as they are for the most part the providers of the family, and they are influenced more from PHE because of their less financial reasonableness to wellbeing. By their Air borne illnesses, Majority of them were influenced by tuberculosis pursued by asthma and this is more from PHE. By their water borne sicknesses, Majority of the family unit individuals were influenced by chilly/fever pursued by typhoid/intestinal sickness and this is generally of kids, grown-up and matured people. It winds up important to center the underprivileged regions, for example, rustic and underprivileged fragments of the populace, for example, youngsters and matured in different improvement projects to guarantee the manageable advancement among all financial portions of the populace. The penniless populace, for example, unskilled, poor, provincial, youngsters, ladies and

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matured ought to be made mindful of different improvement programs by government and intentional associations at town, taluk, locale, national and global dimensions to make the connection between financial, statistic and wellbeing conditions, and the family unit condition smooth and useful.

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